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Circulation Statement The circulation of The Tirus for the week ended November 9, 1901, was as follows:

Europe in the Caribbean,

The whole world is impressed by the evident determination of the American people to construct, own, operate, and defend an exclusively American isthmian canal. It has been so for some time, but due regard has been had abroad for what was supposed to be the obstacle of England's Clayton-Bulwer contention. That in Continental Europe, has been considered if not an insuperable still a postpon-ing factor, and the Powers have not regarded the actual initiation of the national enterprise as imminent enough to demand action on their part to safeguard such interests as they might assume to have in the premises.

The reported willingness of Great Britain to drop the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and to permit the United States to exercise a free hand in Central America has come as a surprise to the chancelleries of Europe. They did not expect the abandonment to be so complete and speedy.

They recognize the meaning of it now, and the Caribbean Sea would be the object of a great deal of foreign enterprise at this time did not the Monroe Doctrine stand very much in the way of the acquisition of naval and coaling stations by the Governments of Europe. It is a proposition hard of acceptance on the other side of the Atlantic- that the United States not only means to dig and control the canal, but definitety in ads to dominate its approaches save in cases where continental or insular footholds already have been gain ed by other nations, notably by Great Britain. To accomplished facts we must submit, uncomfortable as they may promise to be in the future. But there our policy of teleration halts. We are not disposed to and will not allow any European Power to acquire anything on the islands or shores of the Carib bean which by any chance could be made effective as a naval base against us in connection with the Nicaragua Canal or otherwise.

From the trans-Atlantic point of view this dictum may seem harsh and unreasonable. From our own it is a matter of self-preservation, and it is not claiming too much to say that the American people are ready to fight to make it effective, now or at any future Let it be understood that it is strictly the political and military phases of the question of coaling stations, easily translatable into naval bases, that concern us. The United States has no desire to limit or hamper the commercial enterprise of our friends But they must respect our by the reciprocity treaties which he policy and determination to bar them vantage in this hemisphere, which later they could use as a help to the we find that the State platform of the from acquiring the slightest coign of application of force to us or our Amerlean neighbors.

In carrying out the principle upon which our Monroe Doctrine policy is plain intimation that duties should be founded, it seems probable that we may have some difficulty in avoiding friction with Governments now on friendly terms with us. For example, it is reported that the Atias Line of steam-ships owned by a German corporation. It is fairer to assume that these platships, owned by a German corporation, is working actively to secure from Colombia a concession for a coaling station at the port of Cartagena. The ships of the Atlas fleet are subsidized by the German Government. In the event of war they are liable to be taken over and utilized as auxiliary crulsers. There is more than a little reason to believe that such a concession, practically speaking, would put Germany in possession of a most important haval base in Caribboan waters, in the event of hostilities, greatly menacing to the

American canal. The German movement to secure coaling facilities in the neighborhood of the waterway is likely to be followed by others of the same sort, although France is even now well enough equipped in that respect, and England has all she wants. But nothing of the kind can be safely tolerated by the United States. Our control of the canal must be absolute and unchallenged. Our guarantee of its neutrality save in war must be accepted at its face value by every nation that does not care to make the matter an issue and fight. It may be objected that we are truculent and wrong in saying that European States shall not have coal piles to draw from for their commercial marine in the waters of America. The answer is, or ought to be, that if coal for peaceful purposes is all that is required, we can establish our own coaling stations and furnish the fleets of the world with all they need at a reasonable price. One of our contemporaries yesterday took the view that the German effort to gain a coaling station at Cartagena, Colombia, was the thin edge of the wedge which the Kaiser intends to pry out the Monroe Doctrine from the American and international policy and practice of this hemisphere. Probably that may be regarded as an extreme statement. There is no doubt, however that the doctrine stands unwelcomely in the way of expansive dreams which are dreamed in more than one European capital. That consideration renders it all the more necessary that we should be alert and watchful. We shall

As the matter is reported, it seem improbable that the application of the German Atlas Steamship Company will be favorably considered by the Colombian Government. In that case it may be unnecessary to exert pressure from Washington at Bogota. Otherwise, at the risk of offending Germany, it will be the duty of the American Executive to say a very pointed word or two to

need to be increasingly so when the

canal has become a fact, and the com-

through the narrow path of water that

merce of the whole earth is pourin

we have made between the oceans.

Acting President Marroquin, or whover may be his successor in the control of the Stare. At the same time, as the chief executive of the State in long as we take the position that European Powers not already planted on ted. It is not for any Governor de-the American side of the world are not liberately to disregard this constitutionto be allowed to nequire coaling stations contiguous to the isthmus, we ought to prepare as soon as possible to furnish their vesels with facilities at American coaling stations. Coal, of course, they must have, and we can supply it to any extent. But naval ases they are not to have short of war, and then quite dependently on its results.

It is very generally conceded that the ecent State elections had but little national significance. Majorities were in-creased or diminished according to local conditions, 'In some cases the Republicans gained in the relative vote, and in others they lost. The Democratic victories in Kentucky and Mary-11,510 land were of substantial importance, although, as The Times has heretofore observed, the Democracy in those States merely recovered what was legitimately their own. Aside from these two States, viewing the situation as a whole, it can scarcely be said that the elections resulted in an actual gain or loss to either party. It is notable, thoughs that with their

customary exuberance of enthusiasm some of the Republican leaders are overawe the Legislature by armed twisting the results into a sweeping victory for their party, and arguing from it that the people desire no re-form of any kind, but are entirely content with things as they are. This is the view taken in Ohio, where it is have done. In refusing to surrender claimed that the elections amount to him upon lawful demand, Governor a declaration that the people want neither reciprocity nor tariff reform One Ohio politician, who assumes a de gree of prominence, asserts broadly that as a result the protective tariff is no more to be revised or modified than are the Ten Commandments. It is, however, very easy for en Ohio politician to be mistaken with respect to this matter. The fact is notorious that in the Buckeye State the Republican leaders scarcely discussed the tariff at all. Their heaviest broadsides were fired, to use the campaign expression, "from behind the tomb of McKinley." They appealed to the people in the name of the murdered President, assuming that the Republican party stood for everything that Mr. McKinley favored. There is no doubt that these appeals carried force and helped to swell the Republi-

But there is not an impartial nonpartisan trade journal or magazine in the country that does not recognize the fact that Mr. McKinley's views upon the tariff had been rapidly changing for some time prior to his death. No person having the slightest comprehension of economic terms can read his Buffalo speech without reaching the conclusion that in Mr. McKinley's opinion the time had come for a radical de parture from the policy of exclusion which now prevails. For any man to proclaim himself a follower of McKinley, at the same time asserting that the tariff must be neither revised nor modified, is to declare that when our late President, at the very close of his life, pleaded so carnestly for a policy that would enlarge our foreign markets, he was simply indulging in meaningless rhetoric. Such a view is an insult to his memory. Everywhere, at home and abroad, save within the narrow circle which encloses the most extreme protection bigotry, Mr. McKinley's words were hailed as the harbinger of a more liberal commercial policy, and that he fairly spoke his views is proved

If we turn from Ohio to Iowa, that

caused to be negotiated.

party did demand not only reciprocity, but something in the way of tariff revision. There was a very removed from trust-controlled products. Does that mean nothing? Was it mere buncombe to catch votes? If so, it reflects but little credit upon the leaderform declarations mean what they say and that they were made in deference to a public sentiment known to exist If such is the case a failure on the part of Republican statesmanship to responto that sentiment may lead to results in the not distant future that will be something of a surprise to those who are now so gratuitously assuming that the people are willing to be plundered indefinitely in the name of their favor ite political party. It may with profit be recalled that Kansas gave Benjamin Harrison eighty thousand majority in the Presidential contest of 1888, and two years later was riding on the highest crest of the Populistic wave. Political reactions sometimes come with start ling suddenness, and just at a time when the leaders of the party in power

think themselves the most secure. Governor Durbin and Taylor.

Following the example set by Gov ernor Mount, his successor. Governo Durbin, the present chief executive of Indiana, has declined to honor the requisition of Kentucky for the surrender of William S. Taylor who as one time claimed to be Governor of the last named State, and who is charged with complicity in the murder of Governor William Goebel.

The reason given for such refusal is that in the judgment of Indiana's Gov. ernor, Mr. Taylor would not re ceive a fair trial in Kentucky. Wheth er this is so or not we have no mean of knowing to a certainty, but thus far in the proceedings had against Howard and Powers we have seen nothing to sustain Governor Durbin's plea. True at the last trial of Powers, he claim that the court and jury were partisar and prejudiced against him. Such a claim was a perfectly natural one for a man charged with a capital offence (or any other) to make. It is note worthy, though, that the verdict was the same as that rendered by the first fury empaneled, which, if our recolled tion is not at fault, was a mixed one in the political complexion of its mem bers. Moreover, if the judge who pre sided at the trial was partisan, so likewise was the court which granted these men new trials on technical grounds, Governor Durbin has no right to asume that Taylor would not receive a

fair trial in Kentucky. Any information which he may have upon that point must of necessity be ex parte, and if he will take the trouble to indulge in a little introspection he may find that he is not entirely free from partisan blus himself. He is bound by the Federal Constitution to give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of other States, includ-

ing Kentucky, and to surrender fugitives from justice upon the demand of which the crimes charged were commital mandate upon the bald assumption that the fugitive, if surrendered, would not receive a fair trial. If he may in-

dulge such a presumption, so may every

other Governor in all other-cases, and

thus completely nullify these constitutional provisions The great and salient fact in this case

is that William Goebel was murdered in the interest of Taylor. This is be-yord dispute. For aught that Governor Durbin knows to the contrary, Taylor was a party to the conspiracy which culminated in Goebel's death. If he was such party, then Governor Durbin, is shielding and protecting a man who, to all intents and purposes, has committed murder.

We may be entirely sure that if the political status of the parties to this Kentucky tragedy were reversed-if Goebel had been a Republican and Tay lor a Democrat, with a Republican State administration demanding his surrender, Governor Durbin would not have refused to honor the requisition

The prima facie case against Taylor is a strong one. From first to last during the governorship embroglio, his attitude was that of a man who was determined to maintain his position and force. His actions were well calculated to produce the identical result which followed, and when Governor Goebel was killed, Taylor promptly fled from the State just as any guilty man would him upon lawful demand, Governor Durbin and his predecessor have established a most pernicious, partisan prece dent, which is to be deplored by all who have any regard for the regular administration of justice, as contemplated by the great organic law of the Republic

Send Them to Sen.

Encouraging things are leaking out from the White House occasionally, and of them, if corroborated, would give extreme satisfaction to the American people everywhere. It is reported that it is the intention of President Roosevelt to ask Congress for a sufficient appropriation to cover the expense of equipping the Navy Department with civilian officials and clerks, so that the sailor men in epaulets who now throng its rooms and corriffors may be relieved of the dull drudgery of shore duty, and packed off to the raging main, where they belong.

Nothing could be more desirable. The present system of depriving the navy of officers in order that the Department files may be properly gazed at from cushioned chairs, by people who ought to be at sea in the practice of their profession, is all wrong. In his annual report, recently issued, the Chief of the Navigation Bureau has called attention to the sad lack of available juntor officers in the navy. According to his statement, there are not enough of them to properly man the vessels we have now. The completion of those under construction will render the want more

A big flood of good strong sea water is needed to cleanse the Augean stable of the Navy Department, and the prancing marine steeds now stabled there will be none the worse for a taste of the same sort of thing. Some of them perhaps might think the new departure a hardship, after dissociation from the briny deep for so many years that they may have forgotten the theory and practice of sculling a scow, but we know that in a majority of cases the victims of circumstance who have been dragged from their proper element and forced to do routine office duty on terra proper environment. We earnestly hope that he may see his way clear to do ing it without loss of time.

We are mildly interested to observe that an Senators and Representative identified with the protection suit are no in favor of reciprocity, tariff revision, or much reduction of Spanish war taxes. They take the view that great as the asury surplus promises to be, it need become a source of national concern. Mr. Hanna and Mr. Frye could dispose f almost any conceivable surplus with a absidy bill, and one to meet the crying lemand for river and harbor improv ments in the mountain and alkali desert districts. Then, as a matter of fact, the Nicaragua Canat will need a little cash to start the work going. It does not look as if many tax burdens would be renoved at the approaching session of Con-

inois has been redecorated, refurnished and made altogether fit to be the flag-ship of Admiral Crowninshield, when he roes abroad to represent the Navigation Bureau cabal at the coronation of King Edward VII. Is it possible that President | his double effort to win back the cup. Roosevelt intends to tolerate such a hu-millation of the people of the United States?

The subject of what constitutes ar ttention through the columns of the press. It is a difficult, we may say im-possible, point to settle, and keep settled. Battleships, like almost every modern muchine, are being constantly groved. At a given moment of time the e he affeat, but it ceases to be the ideal the moment a better one is constructed. The best battleship—that is to say, the ideal one—of twenty years ago is almost obsolete now. But that is no reason why we should stop building them. If we ideal battleship we would never have navy. We can only reach higher stand ards of excellence by continuing to build and improving as we go along.

The latest gossip concerning the repo that it will not recommend either th Nicaragua or Panama route, but leav dent and Congress on the facts and fig tically a unit for the Nicaragus Canal, s hardly supposable that either the curive or the legislative branch of th lovernment will favor any other prope

Freer Reciprocal Trade (From the London Chronicle

According to Mr. Kumon, it is Amurn now to sing a recessional to be delvered from the consequences of oast and foolish word." Elated by the attornal expansion, the United any indulged in too much national ging, with the result that they ging, with the result that they has frightened various European countri-into retallatory duties. This emergence Mr. Kasson holds, can only be met b treaty, and America is now at the par-ing of the ways between a war of tariff with all that it invoices, and a policy of reciprocity. Mr. McKinley's last spec-terfore his assassination, it will be remen-bered, pointed in this latter direction, and it seems occasible that the American's has is seems possible that the Americans hav-ing safeguarded the struggling youth of their industries by protective duties, may now be turning their thoughts to the wider markets offered by reciprocal treat-les, if not by actual free trade.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

French journalism, queer enough Paris, exhausts all the possibilities of ec-centricity in the little towns remote from the capital, where it simply riots a the grotesque. The truth of this statement s illustrated by the facts underlying out just brought by Senator le Provos de Launay against the editor of "Le Jour nal de Treguier," which is published in the little fishing port of Brittany, where Renan was born. The paper, it seems was unable to live on its circulation, and the editor long ago sold its first page to the Senator, who used it for the pre-sentation and advocacy of his politica views. Some months ago another resident of Treguier, the Vicomte de Ker guezec, developed senatorial ambition and was nominated by the Moderate Reublicans in opposition to de Launay, wh s a vehement Royalist. The vicomte ould not afford to start a paper of his wn, so he, too, bought the use of a page was that it became the most select newspaper in France. An out-and-ou an equally stanch Republican on its sec ond. The first page advised electors to Vote for Le Provest de Launay;" the second, to "Vote for the Vicomie de Ker-The latter was returned. Launay was annoyed by this, and having liscovered that when the editor of "Le Journal de Treguier" bought the paper he bound himself to maintain its former policy, which was defined in the contract as "in defence of the principles of family life, religion, and private property," the Senator brought suit for damages on the ground that by supporting a Republican candidate the editor had infringed the stipulations in the deed of sale. The case is coming before the civil tribunal of Lan-nion, which will have to decide whether a Republican depublican programme is really inconsis-nt, as the Royalists assert, with the de-ence of family, religion, and property.

Herr M. Gehre, a German engineer, has vented a buoy whose merit consists in that wave action lights it electrically. apparatus needs no attention for conths at a time.

Even the lightest waves generate the light, while the heaviest storms fail to

Furthermore, in this device wave action also operates a large bell, three resound-ing strokes being given before every flash of the light.

These buoys are now being largely employed in the shallow waters along the German coast.

It will be seen that this invention is an important one, not only because it will cusble light buoys to be established in any sens, but also on account of the wider possibilities which are opened up by Herr Gehre's discovery.

Once man can utilize the sea's strength against liself he will have effectively mastered the terrors of ocean traveling, and this discovery of harnessing the waves is a distinct step in the right direction. ployed in the shallow waters along the

Some soldiers in Vienna were taking a deserter to prison the other day. There was a crowd outside the guardhouse where he was taken; nothing unusual in that, but the officer in command did not like it, and sent an orderly to command the crowd to disperse. A certain student, named Kruczek, was bold enough to remark that the police alone had the right to give such an order, and when the oldier called him "an urchin," and told him "to stop his jaw," he ventured to request the man, if he had any observarequest the man, if he had any observa-tion to make, to make it more politely. Thereupon the soldier arrested him, his name and address were taken, and he was summoned before the magistrate for "re-sistance to lawful authority." Notwith-standing a brilliant defence by Dr. Szalag, the young man was condemned to a fine of 2 crowns (40 cents), the sum being fixed so low "on account of extenuating cir-cumstances."

Duke of Norfolk, the earl marshal and hereditary marshal of England, premier duke, premier earl, knight of the first class of the Noble Order of Christ, is about to make a second romantic marriage in his fifty-fourth year.

Lady Alice Fitzwilliam, who is fifty-two years old, and for years has been a nurse to her father, Earl Fitzwilliam, who latey passed his eighty-sixth birthday, became a Catholic, and her family cut off all relations with her. She afterward met the Duke of Nor-

folk at Cardinal Vaughan's, and out of sympathy for her in her religious percution the duke, it is alleged, proposes It is a singular fact that he married his first wife, Lady Flora Hastings, under precisely similar circumstances. She, too, urned Catholic, and was disowned by her ather, Buron Donnington. The duke mei er at the house of his brother, Lord Ed-nund Tallot, and married her.

mund Talbot, and married her.
It is believed that the Fitzwilliam family, like Bonnington's, will be only too well pleased to forgive Lady Alice's change of faith, if it brings a dukedom in its train. in its train

Several knights and baronets who have rendered good service are sure of having other favors conferred upon them during oronation year. One of the names already mentioned by

these who pretend to be in a position to know is that of Sir Edward Lawson, who is always to the fore when required. is an old story how admirably the war funds were administered under his supervision. The expense of this colossal undertaking was borne by Sir Edward, without one penny being subtracted from the donations.

Sir Thomas Lipton will probably be ade a baron, the King, as well as others, having great appreciation of his pluck nd fine determination in connection with man, is certain not to allow the exertion of Sir Thomas to go unmerited. Beerbohm Tree also is a likely man is

the artistic world to be henored by the

It is also said that a well-known Ameri It is also said that a well-known American is very desirous of gaining the title luring coronation year. Also it is said he is very likely to get it. He lately made aimself anonymously a public benefactor by spending on a certain enterprise something like 210,000. The King, as all show, has a partiality for public benefactors, and dearly likes to reward them, so there is no doubt whatever that one day the gentleman in question will find day the gentleman in question will fin himself at least an English knight, if no

According to all accounts, London i vorse off than New York in the continua listurbance of its traffic by the tearing up of streets by water, gas, electric and other companies, and an effort is being made at least to mitigate the evil in son measure. The trouble acems to be that the County Council has no authority over the streets except in the case of certain new ones that have lately been opened and the corporations under charters the nive received from Parliament are at lib have received from Parliament are at lib-erty to dig holes wherever and whenever they please. For this reason a majority of the principal thoroughfores of the city are more or less obstructed throughout the entire year, to the great loss of busi-ness and the decided damage of pave-ments. A movement has been started to have Parliament but the control of the streets in the hands of the County Coun-cil, so that at least operations of this kind may be confined chiefy to those noutles of hite summer and easy matures when troffle is comparatively light.

in Kenyheez, Hungary, workmen hav in metal. Besides fragments of earther vessels, there were found a long two-edged from sword, a chopper of unusualize and a pair of shears with free springs. The objects were presented to the museum, and examined by experis, who have found that they are of Celte origin, and belong to the fourth century helpie Christ. At that spoch Celtic triles under their chief. Branus, traveled through Hungary, and peneirated as far as Cortain. The recently discovered relies prove that the Celts on their expedition of conquest into southern Europe passes through the northern part of Hungary, where they must have remained some time. metal. Besides fragments of corri-

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Renewed Noticed Activity in British Political Circles. LONDON, Nov. 2.-With the first meetng of the Cabinet since August, British olitics begins once again to hum. The Cabinet meeting was protracted over-nany hours. That is all the public really news, for though conjectures always bound, the smartest of smart journalists lways fails to penetrate the inviolable creey of the council chamber. It may, however, be said with certainty hat the Franco-Turkish 'dispute was carefully considered; also the eternal problem of how to end the South African war. Last night's news of the Sultan's climb-down was read in Ministerial cirics here with supreme relief. Every inglishman feels that Turkey was in the grong in this case; but Great Britain's elations with Germany are such that the mbrollment of France with Germany's

ew-found friend at Constantinople might unpleasant complications, and Christians of the East. Of course, as is pointed out today, Great Britain never would dream of resisting America if her ships entered the Bosphorus to avenge Miss Stone's wrongs. Why, then, should Great Britain resist France? Yet the British politician does not altogether like the moral of this Mitylene incident.

As for the war, the Ministry still seems to the man in the street to ing on. The country is quite befogged as to the real condition of affairs, thanks largely to the strict censorship of South African news, Lord Kitchener asserted five months ago that only 13,000 Boers re

African news. Lord Kitchener asserted five months ago that only 13,000 Boers remained in arms. Deducting the numbers of captures officially reported since then, and the estimates of Boer losses, only 5,000 should be left, which is ridiculous in view of the repeated Boer attacks in bodies 1,000 or 2,000 strong, at points hundreds of miles apart. The probability is that some 15,000 are teft in the field, opposed to Great Britain's 20,000, a discrepancy in measure which may be attributed to the spread of the Boer cause among the Cape Dutch.

Figually confused is the Englishman's opinion in the face of the problem how to end the campaign. The Government will tell him nothing but that he must be patient. Patient at the price of seven and one-half million dollars per week is rot casy to sustain. It is significant that in responsible quarters today the proposal is put forward that the task of the capture of Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delary fully, and had better be entrusted to mounted colonial contingents, specially equipped, as were Lord Strathcoma's Horse-agile, expert secouts, unhampered by the supervision of the British officer, simply told to go in and finish the Job, under the leadership of such a man as Sam Steele, without questions asked or conditions imposed. In the phrase of the Daily Telegraph's' war correspondent, the work requires the rushers, not the fed-up Sir Leisurelles of the regular army.

fed-up Sir Leisurelles of the regular army.

After a long stay in the wilderness, Lord Rosebery this week yielded to persistent pressure and a sense of the gravity of the present position of affairs, and promised to return to political life by initiating a platform campaign against Ministerial blunderings in the management of the war, and in favor of greater efficiency throughout the administrative machine; but though Lord Rosebery returns, Liberalism is as divided as ever. This is proved by the fact that on the morning after Lord Rosebery's announcement, Sir William Harcourt also broke his long silence by a three-column letter to the "Times," impugning the justice and inevitableness of the war which Lord Rosebery maintains; also demanding a spirit or conciliation and a real attempt at peace by negotiations through other men than Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner, where-as Lord Rosebery trusts Lord Milner, and places a vigorous prosecution of the war in the first blace. The rank and file of Liberalism still waver between these camps, but signif-cantly simultaneous with Lord Rosebery's eturn comes the announcement that the nost astute of the medium and the contraction. ery maintains; also demanding a spirit I conciliation and a real attempt at peace

return comes the announcement that the most astute of the party managers of the old Liberalism throughout the Kingdom has assumed the secretaryship of Lord Rosebery's particular organization, the Liberal Imperial League. The league clearly means to assert itself vigorously

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Mrs. Bronson, John G. A. Lelshman, United States Minister to Turkey, and Henry Phipps are among the passengers of the American liner St. Paul, which sailed from Southampton for New York yesterday. An inventory of the personal estate of he late Dr. Herbert B. Adams shows a total of \$45,244.15, of which about \$15,000 is in cash and the remainder mostly well-selected bonds. The Johns Hopkins University will realize more than \$29.89, which the denor requested be made into a Herbert B. Adams Fund, the income to be devoted to the advancement of history, political science, and education.

When Lord Roberts distributed 1,000 war medals at Nottingham the other day he was "boosd" by the soldiers, who subsequently found an opportunity to cheer ustily for General Buller.

Dr. Gertrude L. Ward, of Bloomfield. . J., has accepted a position from the Board of Health to take charge of the nallpox patient in the isolation hospital Brookdale. She desires to study the

Bishop Henry C. Potter has accepted nembership on the advisory board of the League for Political Education, of New York. The league now proposes to take up practical district work.

Airs. T. P. O'Connor, wife of the wellnown Irish Member of Parliament, who still with peritonitis at Edinburgh, is still

e one asked Sarah Bernhardt recent in Paris if it were true that she had a victim to the automobile crare at all," the actress replied; "but I had to get one in order to ride I ad thus escape being run over by

Max O'Rell, who recently joined the staff of the "Paris Figare," thinks that the press now fulfills the duties formerly polized by diplomacy, and urges his isomorphized by diplomacy, and urges his sympanions of the per to refrain from writing on any subject with which they have not at least an elementary acquaintunce. If this plan were followed everywhere, he says that twenty years hence he peace of the world would be assured. After the Duchess of York had visited racionaly written her name on the school egister, the teacher passed around the ak bottle in order that each pupil might up a finger in the ink into which a nucless had dipped the pen.

Fred Wellhouse the Kansai "apple ing," was a wage earner in 1875. He knew great deal about the cultivation of fruit imself on a small scale. Now he own 200 ners of orchards, and this "car has keted a cross of 60,600 bushels o

Authory A. Sav. who has been che truch the Arabic Inoguage at the faronite School, in St. Louis, was born Mount Lebanon, province of Syria, sia Minor. He understands the Arabic yelac, Polish, Spanish, and English inguages, and traveled for three year in America in the capacity of interprete in Father Marcon Ferral, the first vitan missionary to visit this country.

Whose Candidate?

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) If Senator Foraker is going to be a andidate for the Republican Presidentia candidate for the Republican communication, whose candidate will be be? Hanna will not want him, and Rooseveit will be a candidate himself. Hanna and Fornker are likely to be done with each other after Hanna carries out his bargain to re-elect Foraker to the Senate.

BURIAL OF SOLDIER DEAD. Uniform Methods Ordered by th

War Department. Upon the rec ommendation of the Quar ermaster's Department, U. S. A. 15 structions have been issued in all militar, departments without the limits of th United States to put into effect uniform sanitary methods of burying the bodie of dead soldiers. This action will great facilitate their subsequent disinterme and shipment to this country, minimize the danger of infection and surround the

work with less offensive conditions. During the past fiscal year, the bodies of 1,25 officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, and Marine Corps. army, navy, and Marine Corps, and civ-illan employes were brought from the Philippines, West Indies, Hawaii, Guam and buried in this country.

Colonel Patton says that the department has suffered criticism at times from relatives and friends of officers and soldiers at delay in shipment of the bodies of decensed soldiers to this country. This lead to unpleasant complications, and England has enough complications on her hands outside of Europe.

Even as matters stind, politicians here regard the incident with uncasiness, for it is standing evidence that while the Concert of Europe proved powerless before Turkish obduracy, one single Power can, with a small snow of determination, bring her to her knees. Erance can hardly be expected to lose this opportunity of regaining something of her old power, especially of reasserting her claim to be the protectress of the Roman Catholic Christians of the East, Of course, as is noticed out today force. Beful in never appreciated." The new orders are to go into effect at once.

A NEW ARMY SCHOOL'S WORK. Rules for the Submarine Defence Post Prepared.

Regulations for the management of the School of Submarine Defence, at Fort Totten, N. Y., have been prepared by the War Department. The conduct of the post will be entrusted to a board of gov ernment, similar to those appointed to have charge of other schools of the army

stablishment.
The object of the new cechnical school is to instruct officers and enlisted men in the various mechanical and electrical appliances in seacoast fortifications, and all subjects pertaining to torpedo warfare submarine mining, and defences of a sub marine character. The commandant of the school is ordered to keep himself fully nformed as to any new discoveries, inventions, or improved methods in the care and use of apparatus pertaining to the lectrical and steam plant of modern for tifications, and will recommend the pub-lication of such instructions as he may deem useful. He will prepare lists of questions and answers relating to new in-ventions, and will illustrate by such meth ods as will readily explain the value of the discoveries or improvements under discoveries.

SENTIMENT AGAINST CUDAHY. Hinted That His Son Was a Partner

in the Kidnapping. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9.-James Callacan, the alleged companion of Pat Crowe in the famous Cudahy kidnapping case is at liberty today, for the first time in eleven months, and actively preparing t bring a damage suit against Edward Cudahy for a hundred thousand dellars The fact that Callahan was prosecuted for perjury is alleged to have been due to the malice of the elder Cudahy for his failure to convict of the kidnapping the nan whom everyone really believed to be guilty, or at least the associate and

Everything now points to the fact that Pat Crowe will surrender within a few days and stand trial, confident of acquirtal because of Callahan's success. It begins to look as if a verdiet for damages can be secured by Callahan, as there is some feeling against Mr. Cudahy on the part of some people in the city, who stoutly declare that the Cudahy family is aware that if there was really a kidnapping it was with the full consent of the boy kidnapped, and that there is a great deal behind the mysterious affair that the Cudahys might tell if they desired. Everything now points to the fact that

The McKinley Memorial Arch.

(From the New York Times.) An association has been formed to pro mote the erection of a national monument to the memory of the late President McKinley in Washington. It is intended that the monument shall be in the form famous bridge across the Potomac. The officers of the association are: President, Henry B. F. Macfarland; Secretary, Thomas F. Walsh, Treasurer, Lyman J.

lienry B. F. Macfarland; Secretary, Thomas F. Walsh; Treasurer, Lyman J. Gage.

The project is one that deserves the most cordial and generous support. Quite apart from the claims that Mr. McKinley established on the affection and respect of his fellow-countrymen—and these claims are recognized as wonderfully strong, even by those who had not agreed with his policy—he may be literally said to have been a martyr to his office. He was slain because he held that office. In the case of President Lincoln, the assussin was inspired by the mad hatred of recent civil conflict. In the case of President Garlield, the murderer imagined that he had a personal grievance, and was moved by that flercy and crazy pussion which disappointed greed of office kindles. But in the case of President McKinley, there was no possible or professed motive that had any remote connection with him personally. The murderer struck at the head of the nation because he was the head of the nation. It is emimently fitting that the nation, through the general co-operation of all citizens, shall erect a monument that shall record their respect for the man and their infinite honor for the office in which and for which he died.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

(From the Philadelphia North American.) The William McKinley Memorial Arch Association has been incorporated in the District of Columbia for the purpose of erecting in the nation's Capital a recting in the nation's Capital a flating nonument to the memory of the muricred President. That is the proper slace for such a movument, and it is describle that it should be erected by the scople of the whole country.

The "North American" accepts, with appreciation of the honor, appointment as a member of the National Press Commission of the Association.

(From the Providence Journal.) Not deterred by the failure of the Dewey Arch project, the Association that proposes to erect a McKinley Arch in Washington has issued its appeal for popular subscriptions. President McKinley carnestly desired to see a memoria bridge across the Potemac, connecting bridge across the Potemac, connecting Washington with Arlington, and recommended that such a structure be built as "a measument to American patriotism." It is apparently assumed that Congress will appropriate money for this bridge, for the Association announces that the McKinley Arch is planned preferably for the Washington approach to the bridge. There can be some too many such memorials in our Capital. If they are mindevertable works of art, and a lasting monument to a marryered President ought to appeal both to Congress and to the American people at large.

Japan's National Anthem. (From Japan and America.).

Japan has, perhaps, the shorte ational anthems. It is called "Kimi Ga o. from its first three words, and con sists of thirty-two syllables, which cour poetry, however, as thirty-one. The ceeding brevity is due to the national adness for conciseness of phrase and recommy of expression in all forms of the patriotic song is what the Japanes

all a 'unka,' or verse of five lines, the list and third being of five and the oth-res of seven syllables. Helow is given the inthem in Japanese, with an English

KIMI GA YO. Kimi ga yo wa Chiyo ni yachiyo ni Saxare isbi no Iyawo to mrite Kole no misu made. TRANSLATION.

May our Lord's dominion last Till a thousand years have passed Twice four thousand times o'ertold!

NO REDRESS FOR INDIGNITIES. A Naturalized Citizen Imprisoned in

Alsace Lorraine. Xavier Fecht, a naturalized citizen of the United States and a native of Alesce-Lorraine, called at the State Department esterday and asked that Germany be called upon to explain the action of its officials at Rufach, Alsace-Lorraine, in aresting him while on a recent visit to hat country to settle up the estate of his mother.

Fecht, in a letter filed several days ago, complains that he was not only arrested, but thrown into a foul prison and kept here for twenty-four hours, despite his American passport and naturalization papers. He says the German officials spat at the passport and declared that it was worthless in Germany. He says that he omplied with the local requirements by sotifying the police of his arrival in the place, but was seized in the house of his relatives and roughly hurried to the jail, where he was held for about twenty-four ours and then ordered to leave at once. Natwithstanding these indignities, Fecht was informed at the State Department that there is no redress for this treament by Germany. In a letter to Feeht, Assistant Secretary of State Hill says:
"In reply I have to say that Alence-

Lorgaine, having become a part of Ger-many since our naturalization treaties with the other German States were made, and no treaty has since been negotiated relative to visits to those provinces of ormer residents who have become natur-American citizens, it is a fact that natives of Alsace-Lorraine, under xisting circumstances may be subjected o inconvenience and possible detention by the German authorities in case they eturn without having first sought and obtained permission to do so from the Im-perial Governor at Strasburg.

The Department, while not acquiescng treaty and law in their application to United States citizens who visit Alace-Lorraine, is, nevertheless, in the abence of explicit treaty scinulations

sence of explicit treaty stipulations with-out the means of preventing their deten-tion and expulsion."

The latter paragraph of the letter is construed by State Department officials to mean that Germany refuses to allow the present naturalization treaties to ap-ply to Alsace-Lorraine, and that any for-mer natives of that territory returning to German territory do so at their own risk, in spite of their American passports and naturalization papers. naturalization papers.

Notwithstanding the letter of the Assistant Secretary, Fech says he will file claim with the State Department for damages arising out of his arrest and detention.

NAVAL ATTACHE FOR TURKEY.

The Interests of American Ship. building to Be Promoted.

Consideration is being given by the Navy Department to the advisability of letailing a naval officer as attache of the American Legation at Constantinople to lay before the Turkish Government the facilities and advantages existing in this country for the construction of high-class war vessels. The suggestion has been made by one of the bureau chiefs, and has the approval of Capt. Charles Sigsbee, in charge of the Naval Intelli-

gence Office, under whose direction all foreign naval attaches from this dovernment is placed.

The idea is the result of a contract given the Cramps for building a Torkish cruiser. It is believed that with a naval officer stationed at Constantinopie the Torkish Government may be induced to furkish Government may be induced to outld several vessels at American yards.

THE DE LONG BREAKS DOWN. Strength of Machinery for Torpedo

The troubles that have beset the Navy Department and shipbuilders in securing rpedo boats with machinery ough to bear the hard work to which they are subjected in forcing them to the great speed demanded were emphasized esterday by the news received at the Department from Capt. J. S. Hemphill, U. S. N., at Newport, R. I., that the De Long broke down on her official speed run in the morning, and had been sent to Boston for repairs. Captain Hemphill is the senior member of the board engaged in conducting the speed trials of torpedo vessels. Friday he reported from New-port that the torpedo boat Blakely had broken down on her trial trip.

Chicago to Philadelphia.

(From the Chicago Record-Berald) A caustic German critic of things Amercan says that our local elections are characterized by defamation, but it is essible to slander this machine. It sold out the whole State at Harrisburg during the last session of the Legislature and turned over the city of Philadelphia to men whom such a stanch Republican paper as the "Press" calls harpies, plunderers, and robbers. There never was such an astounding deal in public franchises, such impudent, reckless thievery, and the gangsters who fought Rothermel were in it up to the neck. No sooner had the Legislature given them power to barter away the city's rights for all time than they began the job and sat up nights to complete it. The "wicked" city of Chicago would never tolerate such a crime, and it is blessed with a robust, effective independence which Philadelphia must cultivate. Such domination by party as prevails there and throughout the greater part of Pennsylvania is a public curse. turned over the city of Philadelphia to part of Pennsylvania is a public curs

For Home Government.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
The islands, to be intelligently governed, anst be governed from Manila, not from Washington. Congress can provide sat-isfactorily for the management of the isflater of territory, no matter how re-mote, when the inhabitants are Ameri-cans. When the inhabitants are Asiatics, Congress, which, with all its windom, knows nothing of the workings of the Oriental mind, so difficult of understand-ing by those who study it at close quar-ters even, is unable to legislate wisely.

Must Reduce Taxes.

From the Springfield Republican.)
The Frensury has no means of handling surplus without grave disturbance to ne money market or the purchase of onds at extravagant prices. omne must be reduced by Congress at the next session or the surplus will be squandered by Congress. The people are entitled to the benefit of the situation in a further remission of needless taxes, and it is to be hoped that President Roosevelt will take this ground strongly in his forthcoming message.

Li Hung Chang.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.) The death of Li Hung Chang removes he ablest Chinaman and one of the most fexterous diplomets and statesmen of his time. He was the Viceroy of a great time. He was the viceroy of a great province; had filled many posts of honor in the Empire; had extriented the Cov-ernment from the greatest difficulties and dangers from within and without on many occasions, and was recognized all over the world as the greatest man in China

How to Do It. (From the New York World.)

Secretary Gage now states that the net Freasury surplus for the current fiscal year is likely to reach \$150,000,000, which \$5,000,000 more than his largest previous estimate. The plan for stopping this enormous collection of unnecessary revenue that seems to find favor with the majority of the Ways and Means Committee is to first out off all the special war taxes, then reduce the internal revenue tixes, and postpone tariff revision as long as possible.

A Deserving Official.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)
It is to the credit of both President Mc Kinley and President Roosevelt that they have firmly resisted the pressure of par-Usans and corruptionists who demanded the removal of Pension Commissioner Evans, His descring made him obnex-ious; but not once in a hundred times has it been possible to stem the tide of political clamor by a showing of faithful